

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LEGISLATION REDUCING
RELIANCE ON GOVERNMENT AID**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that I hope will eventually end the increasing reliance of some of our Nation's military personnel on food stamps and other Government aid programs.

According to the Department of Defense, more than 17,000 members of the U.S. Armed Forces currently depend on food stamps to feed themselves and their families, and two to three times that qualify for the aid but do not accept it. Last year, \$27.4 million in food stamps was redeemed at military commissaries nationwide, up from \$24 million in 1992.

The time has come for Congress to take a serious look at how it compensates the defenders of this Nation and to make a serious commitment to keeping our service men and women above the poverty line and off welfare.

The simple fact is that when someone agrees to wear our country's uniform, lying awake at night wondering how they'll ever be able to provide for their families shouldn't be part of the deal.

We need to show the men and women of our Armed Forces that we care enough to provide them with a decent life, a dignified life. We need to do something to ensure that they no longer have to salute with their hands outstretched.

This bill would create a 16-member national commission to review the compensation of service members and suggest new strategies to end their increasing dependence on Federal and local assistance programs. Once empaneled, the broad-based group would have 180 days to complete its work and would submit to the Congress and the President a report from which substantive changes could be made.

I am hopeful that my colleagues will support this effort. We could certainly choose to do nothing and watch the statistics continue to roll in, each set of numbers only further confirming our failure to adequately compensate a group of people we expect to be ready at a moment's notice to take care of all of us.

UNIVERSITY OF MOBILE—LATIN
AMERICAN CAMPUS SAN
MARCOS, NICARAGUA**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, along with my distinguished colleague from North Caro-

lina, CASS BALLENGER, I recently visited an American educational institution in Nicaragua and was very impressed with what the university has accomplished in just 3 years.

The University of Mobile in Nicaragua is the only 4-year accredited United States university of its kind in that region of the world and its programs have been very well received. Since the primary need of Nicaragua and the Latin American region at this time is economic development, the university has structured its curriculum to offer a variety of courses on business management, computer science, banking/finance, etc. While a number of other institutions from the United States have minor operations in Latin America, the University of Mobile has the only full campus with a wide variety of baccalaureate course offerings.

During the last several years, the University of Mobile has played a major role in the development of Nicaragua through campus-based research, training programs for management personnel, and consultation with the central and local governments on issues such as elementary and secondary education and health care. The University of Mobile in Nicaragua has also opened opportunities for cultural interchange between the United States and Central America.

Nicaragua and other countries in the region have long been in desperate need of a quality educational organization to sponsor a variety of educational programs. This year's freshman class at the Nicaraguan campus has grown to 150 students and next year's enrollment is projected to be even greater.

I strongly urge the Agency of International Development to support this program. The University of Mobile needs assistance in providing scholarships to indigent Nicaraguans and in the building of new facilities. The U.S. Government should use this project as a model for other higher education efforts in this region of the world.

THE ULTIMATE CALL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary war hero during WW II, James Call. On July 30, 1945, James died aboard the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* CA 25. This ship carried the atom bomb to Tinian Island. The *Indianapolis* was on her way for gunnery practice with the U.S.S. *Idaho* when she was sunk by a Japanese submarine. The U.S.S. *Indianapolis* was the last ship to be sunk during WW II. Eight hundred and eighty lives were lost. Jimmy Call was just 20 years old.

Mr. Speaker, the fate of the *Indianapolis* is an important part of our history. We must never forget our fallen soldiers. James was the only

soldier from Unity, OH that did not return from World War II, and on this day we honor him. He gave the most prestigious gift he could possibly give to his country, his life. His courage, integrity, and dedication have inspired all and the light of his memory, almost 50 years later, continues to burn.

THE SACRAMENTO DISTRICT DENTAL
SOCIETY—A CENTURY OF
SERVICE**HON. VIC FAZIO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a century of service rendered by the Sacramento District Dental Society to the greater Sacramento community.

For the past 100 years, the Society has served Sacramento, Yolo, Amador, El Dorado, and Placer Counties—volunteering for county dental clinics, oral cancer screenings, school dental screenings, and health fairs. Its members have provided our residents with the most advanced educational, preventive, and restorative services.

Although the society has grown tremendously over the years, it has maintained its responsiveness and commitment to our community. Its foundation—the Sacramento District Dental Foundation—provides orthodontic and dental care for qualifying low-income children. Members have also been active in providing information and advice to legislators on dental health issues.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have the Sacramento District Dental Society in my district, and pleased to have this opportunity to publicly acknowledge its contributions to my community.

THE FAMILY HEALTH COVERAGE
ACT**HON. BILL BAKER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to prohibit insurance companies from dropping young adults from their parents' family health plan until they reach age 27.

According to the National Center for Policy Analysis, only a small portion of the 15 percent of the population without insurance remains uninsured for a long time. Fifty percent regain insurance in 4 months. Another 25 percent is insured in 12 months. Only 2 percent of the population remains uninsured for 2 years. Furthermore, approximately 40 percent

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

of the uninsured are under 25 years old. The fact that young adults make up such a large percentage of the uninsured speaks to the need to fill in the gaps.

During young adulthood, many individuals either cannot afford health coverage or fail to spend their discretionary income for insurance since they feel immortal. Insurance companies typically drop coverage for children from the family plan once they reach age 18 or they graduate from college, leaving too many of these young adults without insurance.

For this reason, I have introduced legislation to ensure that insurance companies cannot drop individuals from their parents' family health plan until age 27. Providing the child has not married and has no dependents, he or she will be able to remain on the parents' family plan. My bill will give young people an incentive to retain affordable health insurance while helping to ease the unnecessary burden of higher health care costs for the rest of us.

The Family Health Coverage Act is a common sense proposal taking a step toward responsibly reforming our health care system. I sincerely hope that my colleagues will join me in support of this bill.

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA'S EFFORTS TO CURB DRUNK DRIVING

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the city of Hampton, VA for receiving the 1994 National City Challenge to Stop Drunk Driving Inspiration Award for cities over 100,000 in population.

After realizing that habitual offenders constituted a disproportionate share of the city's drinking and driving problem, Hampton developed the Habitual Offender project. By obtaining a list of repeat offenders from the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, city police officers selected and monitored 88 of the worst habitual offenders for sentence violations or additional DWI violations. Fifty-eight percent of the city's repeat offenders had been arrested within 2 years. With the help of the Habitual Offender project, Hampton's alcohol-related accidents have decreased 36 percent and alcohol-related fatalities have decreased 70 percent over the past 5 years.

We all are aware of the losses caused by drunk drivers, not only in Virginia but also across the Nation. I recognize the need to involve all citizens in efforts to reduce the frequency of drunk driving and support community programs such as Hampton's Habitual Offender Project. A program inexpensively transferred to other jurisdictions, this project sends the indispensable message that injuries as well as deaths resulting from drunk and drugged driving, specifically repeat offenses, are not to be tolerated.

I again congratulate Hampton for its efforts and hope the city continues to be an innovator in the fight against drinking and driving.

SENATE CAMPAIGN REFORM BILL VIOLATES BASIC FAIR PLAY

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, as the House and Senate prepare for conference on their campaign finance reform bills (H.R. 3/S.3), I want to shed light on a provision in the Senate bill that discriminates against Independents and third-party candidates and encourage the House conferees to eliminate this provision.

As written, the Senate reform bill's best provision is a carrot that helps force candidates to stick to the spending limits. If eligible Senate candidates agree to abide by a spending limit and then one of them backs out, the candidate who plays by the rules receives public funds as compensation. This is a worthwhile provision that can serve to encourage all parties to play by the rules—fearing if they do not, their opponent will be rewarded.

Unfortunately, if you are an Independent or third-party candidate who has met the standard eligibility requirement to be a Senate candidate and has stuck to the spending limit, you will only get half the carrot, at most, if your opponent breaks the spending limit.

The provision against Independents or third-party candidates in the Senate reform bill directly violates the Copenhagen Document, a politically binding agreement that states that participating nations not discriminate against individuals or political parties seeking political office. It also states that nations must provide parties and organizations with legal guarantees that enable them to compete with each other on a basis of equal treatment before the law. The Senate bill breaches both of these provisions of the Copenhagen Document.

How can the Senate honestly require all candidates to meet the same contribution threshold, and then deny some of them equal public funding simply because they are not part of the two-party system? Such discrimination in favor of Democratic or Republican candidates is contrary to our Nation's democratic principles and offend the basic sense of fair play. It has no place in a so-called reform bill.

With only half the compensation for playing by the rules, Independents will pose less of a threat to an established party candidate who casts off spending limits. If a Republican or Democrat running for the Senate against an Independent decides to abandon the spending limit or even conspire to break the limit, with half the compensation to the Independent provide ample ammunition to run a competitive race?

This provision against Independents shows the Senate's disregard for a public that is increasingly tired of politics as usual and often frustrated with the candidates served up by our entrenched two-party system. If democracy and fairness are to be served, the Senate must change its legislation to make certain that all candidates, including those outside the two-party system, can compete on a level playing field.

As the only Independent in Congress, and the first in 40 years, I am in the unique position to oppose rules that tilt the balance

against Independents and third-party candidates. I am not a candidate for the Senate, but recently Ballot Access News sketched out a plausible scenario of what could have happened to me in Vermont had I run for the Senate. I have attached that scenario for the RECORD. This scenario reveals the completely discriminatory nature of the Senate campaign reform bill.

[From Ballot Access News, Jan. 11, 1994]

S. 3 VIOLATES COPENHAGEN ACCORD

S. 3, the "Congressional Spending Limit and Election Reform Act of 1993" as passed by the Senate, clearly violates the Copenhagen Document, which the United States signed in 1990. The document pledges nations not to discriminate for or against any political party or candidate. S. 3 mandates higher public campaign subsidies to Republicans and Democrats running for the U.S. Senate, even when another candidate has raised more money and otherwise shown more public support than the major party candidates.

Suppose Vermont's Independent member of Congress, Bernie Sanders, were to run for the U.S. Senate. Also suppose that Sanders had raised \$800,000 in small contributions from individuals. Also suppose that his hypothetical Republican opponent, the incumbent, has raised \$1,620,000, and that the hypothetical Democratic candidate has raised \$60,000 (this is not an unrealistic scenario; in the U.S. House race in Vermont in 1992, Sanders raised \$575,791; his Republican opponent raised less; and the Democratic candidate raised less than \$5,000 and only polled 8% of the vote).

The amount raised by the Republican Senator exceeds the \$1,200,000 voluntary cap for Vermont in his particular year in our hypothetical example, so S. 3's public campaign subsidy program would go into operation.

Sec. 503(b)(2)(B) of the bill contains the formula for determining Sanders' subsidy. His amount would be the *least* of these three calculations: (1) small contributions to Sanders minus 5% of the legal spending cap, or \$740,000; (2) 50% of the legal spending cap, or \$600,000; (3) the excess over the spending cap spent by the candidate who didn't adhere to that cap, in this case \$420,000. Sanders would receive the *least* of these three amounts, i.e., \$420,000.

Sanders' Democratic opponent would receive an amount determined by Sec. 503(b)(2)(A) of the bill. In this example, since the excess spending by the non-capped Republican is more than 1.33% of the spending cap, but less than 1.67% of the cap, the Democrat would receive two-thirds of the spending cap or \$800,000.

To summarize: the state's independent member of the U.S. House, who won with 58% of the vote in 1992, would receive \$420,000 in public campaign subsidies, only half the amount of money he had raised. Yet his Democratic opponent would receive \$800,000, an amount 13 times greater than the amount of money he or she had raised.

[From Roll Call, July 25, 1994]

SENATE'S CAMPAIGN REFORM BILL UNFAIR TO INDEPENDENTS

(By Rep. Bernard Sanders)

Movie buffs will recall the Cary Grant Classic, "Arsenic and Old Lace," where two spinsters thought some people would be better off dead, so they started politely poisoning them.

A similar real-life plot is embodied in the Senate campaign finance reform bill that's sure to cripple any anti-establishment candidates. Old-fashioned, two-party politicians

are sitting on their patriarchal thrones drinking fruitful wine and sharing it with third-party and Independent challengers. And surprise, surprise, it's laced with arsenic.

As written, the Senate reform bill's best provision is a carrot that helps force candidates to stick to the spending limits. If eligible Senate candidates agree to abide by a spending limit and then one of them backs out, the candidate who plays by the rules receives public funds as compensation. This is a worthwhile provision that can serve to encourage all parties to play by the rules—fearing that if they don't, their opponent will be rewarded.

Unfortunately, if you are an Independent or third-party candidate who has met the standard eligibility requirements to be a Senate candidate and has stuck to the spending limits, you will only get half the carrot at most if your opponent breaks the spending limit.

The provision against Independents or third-party candidates in the Senate reform bill directly violates the Copenhagen Document, a politically binding agreement by participating nations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Copenhagen Document commits participating nations to respecting the right of individuals and groups to establish political parties or other political organizations and to provide such parties and organizations the necessary legal guarantees to enable them to compete with each other on a basis of equal treatment before the law.

It further states that participating nations should respect the right of citizens to seek political or public office, individually or as representatives of political parties or organizations, without discriminations. The Senate campaign finance reform bill clearly breaches both of these provisions.

As funding for Congressional campaigns gets more out of reach for the average American, Americans are getting more and more disgruntled with the current two-party system. It is very revealing that more Americans now consider themselves Independents than either Republicans or Democrats.

I feel like Gary Grant, the nephew in the movie, stumbling upon two kindly, sweet-natured political parties that know what is the best choice for American voters. I have joined the two-party Congress as a Member of the House. But I have a more distant relationship because I am not part of the two-party system.

It further states that participating nations should respect the right of citizens to seek political or public office, individually or as representatives of political parties or organizations, without discrimination. The Senate campaign finance reform bill clearly breaches both of these provisions.

As the only Independent in Congress (and the first in 40 years), I am in the unique position to oppose rules that tilt the balance against Independents and third-party candidates. I supported the House campaign finance bill last year. While the bill does not go far enough in addressing the cancerous role that big money plays in American politics, at least it does not discriminate against third-party and Independent candidates.

With limits on spending and PAC contributions, strict controls on what a candidate can give to his or her own campaign, and elimination of party "soft money," we can substantially reduce the cost of elections and the influence of big money. Only then can we finally begin to open up the process to challengers who are not millionaires, and

yes, in some cases, candidates who consider themselves Independents. But the arsenic is in the wine for any Independent or third-party candidate who chooses to run for the Senate.

How can the Senate honestly require all candidates to meet the same threshold, and then deny some of them equal public financing simply because they are not part of the two established parties? Such discrimination in favor of Democratic and Republican candidates is contrary to our nation's democratic principles and offends the basic sense of fair play. It has no place in a so-called reform bill.

With only half the compensation for playing by the rules, Independents will pose less of a threat to an established party candidate who casts off spending limits. If a Republican or Democrat running for the Senate against an Independent decides to abandon the spending limit or even conspire to break the limit, will half the compensation to the Independent provide ample ammunition to run a competitive race?

This provision against Independents shows the Senate's disregard for a public that is increasingly tired of politics as usual and often frustrated with the candidates served up by our entrenched two-party system. If democracy and fairness are to be served, the Senate must change its legislation to make certain that all candidates, including those outside the two-party system, can compete on a level playing field.

"Bottoms up." But remember, in the movie it's the two old spinsters who get trundled off to the asylum for the rest of their lives.

HONORING A PHOTO-JOURNALISM PIONEER

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I offer congratulations to one of my constituents and a well-known bay area figure, Mr. Willie Kee. Mr. Kee has been selected as the recipient of the 1994 Asian-American Journalists Association [AAJA] Lifetime Achievement Award.

Mr. Kee is a true pioneer in the field of photo-journalism. During his tenure as a member of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, Mr. Kee helped to expand the definition of a photographer. Due to his efforts, cameramen are now eligible to receive recognition in areas traditionally reserved for reporters and anchors, such as news and programming.

As one of the first Asian-American photographers in the field, Mr. Kee has helped pave the way for minorities in the newsroom. He was a founding member of the San Francisco Bay Area chapter of the AAJA and has worked hard to promote diversity in both broadcasting and journalism. He has also been heavily involved in educating young people about potential career opportunities. For the past 7 years he has been a mentor to Oakland High School's Visual Arts Academy Magnet Program. As a reward for his efforts, Mr. Kee received the Distinguished Alumnus award from the Oakland Public School District in 1984.

Willie Kee has been named Bay Area Television News Cameraman of the Year three times and has earned a dozen Emmys.

Mr. Speaker, Willie Kee has made many positive contributions to the bay area throughout his distinguished career. I have always respected his work and can think of no one more deserving of this honor.

COMMENDING CAREER YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, OF MILWAUKEE, ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 24TH ANNUAL IMAGE AWARDS

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on August 19, 1994, Milwaukee's Career Youth Development [CYD] will hold its 24th annual Image Awards. This year's Image Awards mark almost a quarter-century of service to Milwaukee's youth and families guided by its founding principle: "Love-in-Action."

CYD was founded in 1970 by Ms. Jeannette Robinson and her mother, Claretta Simpson, as an after-school care project serving neighborhood children in Milwaukee's central city. During these early years, CYD operated out of Ms. Robinson's and Ms. Simpson's home and, though the agency experienced the financial hardships faced by many community-based organizations, it continued to expand its services. With Ms. Robinson's leadership and with the cooperation of other social service organizations and public and private benefactors, CYD has grown into a vigorous advocate and a strong ally for children and families in our community.

Currently, CYD offers a wide array of services to Milwaukee youth and families. In addition to health education, vocational and legal services, CYD offers adult basic education and accredited college courses presented by the Milwaukee Area Technical College and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee at CYD's central city location. CYD is also a licensed outpatient clinic for the treatment of alcohol and drug abuse and operates a 10-bed adolescent residential treatment center. Ms. Robinson also reaches an audience of approximately eighty thousand viewers through a weekly television program, "The Jeannette Robinson Show," which showcases the positive accomplishments of young persons in our community.

The comprehensive range of services offered by CYD is a reflection of its founders' understanding of the need to offer multifaceted solutions to the many problems facing our children and their families. CYD also acknowledges the diversity of its clients by designing flexible education and treatment services which are culturally sensitive.

CYD's annual Image Awards are another example of its efforts to inspire young people in our community by highlighting the achievements of their peers. Regrettably, young residents of our central cities are frequently portrayed in an unfavorable light. The Image Awards are an important reminder to our youth that they have the potential to make a

dramatic impact on their world and an encouragement to use that potential for the betterment of their community. I am proud to participate in the 1994 Image Awards ceremony. I ask that my colleagues join me in commending this year's winners on receiving this well-deserved honor and in commending CYD for its long history of service to Milwaukee.

**HONORING LITERARY ARTIST
EUNICE CASTRO**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor a woman from the Cuban-American literary community of south Florida, Ms. Eunice Castro. It was 14 years ago when Ms. Castro left her job, her house, and her country and traveled across dangerous waters in search of freedom.

Ms. Castro has made a home for herself in our community of south Florida, where she writes free of fear and oppression. Since her arrival, Ms. Castro has written a collection of biographies that include many great Hispanic community leaders such as Carlos Gardel, Libertad Lamarque, and her most recent Jose Marti.

On numerous occasions, Ms. Castro has been recognized for her dedication and cultural contributions to the Hispanic community. She has been honored by the Governments of Canada and Argentina and by the Governor of the State of Florida.

In 1989, Ms. Castro wrote the book, "Aventuras de Yun Yun y el Chicle Prodigioso," which through the use of symbolism tells the story of Cubans in exile. Although this book is written for children, Ms. Castro masterfully erases the limits between reality and fantasy and manages to captivate an audience of all ages.

In honor of her contributions to the artistic and cultural world, I pay tribute to Ms. Eunice Castro.

TRIBUTE TO JIM LASTON

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Jim Easton has worked on my Washington staff for a little over 2½ years and is now leaving to return to the private sector. This is a tremendous loss to me and my staff, but more importantly, to the Federal Government.

Jim has specialized in the work of the Public Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee of the Public Works and Transportation Committee. One man remarked to me a few days ago, about Jim, that "no one knows the Federal Building Program better." He went about his work with an enthusiasm and dedication that is rarely seen in Government today.

Jim and I became close friends more than 25 years ago. He worked two different times

for my father. He and I served together for awhile in an Army Reserve unit at Fort Meade, MD. He has been a very big part of both mine and my father's lives, and I hope we have been a good part of his.

I am very sorry that he is leaving my staff but I am happy that he has other and better opportunities. I know he will do well in whatever he does, and I wish him the very best in his new job in the construction industry.

I was not the only one who admired and appreciated Jim's work here in Washington. Many others did as well, and as one example, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD to the following column by Richard Powelson, which ran in this past Sunday's Knoxville News-Sentinel.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, July 24, 1994]

**DUNCAN LOSING KEY MEMBER OF FISCAL TEAM
(By Richard Powelson)**

There are many tireless workhorses who help their bosses in Congress accomplish worthwhile goals on legislation and make wise use of the taxpayers' money.

But one of the most effective workhorses in the Tennessee congressional delegation, Jim Easton of Rep. John Duncan Jr.'s office, is returning to the construction industry in Florida after 2½ years in Washington.

The public usually only hears about staffers in Congress when they become rich lobbyists. Easton is joining a construction company with no federal contracts and no contacts with Congress. He just likes the construction industry, which he had to leave a couple of years ago when business was way down.

Despite what one thinks of his politics, Duncan is widely viewed as a very hard worker in Washington and throughout his East Tennessee district. In Easton, Duncan had what every member wants but often can't find: an employee seasoned by work in both the private and public sector, with good commonsense instincts, seemingly tireless, often working every day of the week; a staffer who is aggressive and tough—but polite—in getting information and action.

Easton has been something of an early warning radar unit for Duncan in looking for ways to save the government money, sort of a navigator in getting to actual savings, and then a copilot with Duncan in trying to land cargo planes of money in the U.S. Treasury's hangar before being shot down.

Easton, unlike the many young, inexperienced staffers here, came to Duncan's office well prepared. He formerly worked for the late Rep. John Duncan Sr., was a county government official in Florida, attended government management classes at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, worked for years winning commercial construction projects in Florida, and is an officer in the Army Reserve who served in Operation Desert Storm.

With Duncan he used his private construction experience, a frugal eye from past government work and a military tenacity that produced an impressive win-loss record on government projects.

Among his and Duncan's wins: getting the House to cut \$13.5 million from NASA's budget for deep space monitoring for signs of alien life after decades of failed efforts; pressuring the Los Angeles County transit agency to cut its wasteful spending (the agency was building a federally subsidized subway system); blocking a \$178 million Secret Serv-

ice building plan until \$75 million was shaved from its budget; pressuring federal building officials to change plans for an overly expensive, \$708 million lease of new office space in Atlanta, which later saved \$265 million and pressuring federal building officials to find space in a new courthouse for all judicial agencies in Knoxville to avoid nearly \$300,000 a year in leasing costs.

Most recently Easton's construction background helped him find wasteful spending on plans for a \$218 million federal courthouse in Boston. Several newspapers publicized the waste and the fact, learned by Easton, that Supreme Court nominee Stephen Breyer was a top planner of the courthouse. During his confirmation hearing, Breyer had to face embarrassing questions from some senators about the Boston courthouse's costs.

Breyer's courthouse problems didn't derail his nomination, but it served notice on other judges seeking promotions that they'd better keep a closer eye on how they suggest spending taxpayers' money.

Duncan's office and U.S. taxpayers will sorely miss Easton's work as a watchdog and a workhorse in Congress.

**NATIONAL ESSAY CONTEST TO
HONOR AMERICAN PATRIOTS**

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, tradition and education are two of the most hallowed concepts in the American conscience. My bill, H.R. 488, seeks to unite these notions for the betterment of our country.

The measure would direct the Speaker of the House of Representatives to establish an annual essay contest for high school seniors, based on the question of how the people of the United States can best thank George Washington for his contributions to this great Nation of ours.

Recognition of past triumphs provides instruction and inspiration for the future. By focusing on the scope and depth of Washington's accomplishments, the virtues of hard work, persistence, and ingenuity may once again become part of the moral character and intellectual agenda of our next generation of leaders.

In February, the Whitesboro Central School sponsored an essay contest for its seniors. The question I propose to establish on a national level was asked at a single school, and the results were spectacular.

Whitesboro selected three winners, and their essays will be printed here. All are insightful and carefully constructed pieces of prose. I congratulate Jennifer Melvin, Bob Strasiak, and Paul Scata for their work.

JENNIFER MELVIN

The Americans of today have George Washington to thank for the country that we live in today. We show our thanks for the country he won for us over two-hundred years ago every time we place democracy in action. We pay tribute to him each time we practice the rights and responsibilities given to us in the United States Constitution. I'm sure that George Washington would look fondly on the government that he helped create each time the systems of checks and balances is put

into use. We take the responsibility of our government by upholding and respecting every religion in existence. When we freely speak out in town meetings, through boycotts and demonstrations, and by lobbying to the law making body of the U.S., we practice the freedoms of the first amendment that George Washington fought so diligently to preserve. Every time we use our own voice to determine the results of an election, we thank Washington for the privilege that he won for us. We pay our biggest tribute to the father of our country each time we stand proudly and pledge our allegiance to the flag of the country that he shed his blood to create.

BOB STRASIAK

When you think back to the Revolutionary War and all the efforts our forefathers made to make this country a democracy, it becomes obvious that we have a lot to be thankful for. One person in particular was the leading force that defined for all time many of the freedoms and traditions that we have today. That person was George Washington, most often referred to as "The Father of Our Country". He was instrumental in establishing many traditions that are still followed today.

George Washington led an army of ordinary men who were willing to fight for personal freedom. He was very successful in this because of his dedication and his leadership. His success led to his unanimous election to the office of President of the United States and he became our first Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He fought long and hard to establish freedom for all citizens and their descendants. What better way can we show our appreciation than to fight, in our own way, to preserve those freedoms.

We must exercise the freedom to vote, to help government work for all the people. We must oppose all restrictions that are proposed to limit the freedoms of speech, press and religion. It would be wise to remember that our forefathers were men of strong religious conviction who wanted to create a country that would permit all men to worship in whatever manner they chose, free from government oppression. If they could see how our present day government sometimes tries to eliminate all religious references in the name of freedom they would be very disappointed. The best way that we could express our appreciation to George Washington is to keep in mind exactly what he fought for and what he stood for. A man of honor striving to make an honorable nation for all people.

PAUL SCATA

I think the best way to thank George Washington for the nation he won for us is by preserving his ideals. George Washington was an honest, hard working, wise, and patriotic man. He led and fought many long, hard battles to give us a vibrant and vigorous national government.

We, as citizens of the United States, should consider voting for our elected officials a privilege, not an obligation. If not for George Washington, our leader would be a king or worse, and not an elected president. If a war breaks out, or if our government needs us in any way, we should always be willing to do our part for the good of our country. Fighting in the military, holding office, or just being aware of our country's problem and needs makes us good Americans.

If we can live by George Washington's high standards, and instill them in our children, I can think of no better way of thanking our first President.

These essays are testimony to the potential wonders of this scholarship competition. Education begins with the right subjects of study, and no subject is more important than the tradition of public service, best exemplified by George Washington. Giving students an incentive to learn about civic leadership will produce a generation of leaders who will be the envy of the civilized world.

SALUTE TO THE SIMI VALLEY SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. GALLEGLY. My Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Simi Valley Senior Citizens Center, which for the past 10 years has offered seniors a wide variety of services under the same roof on Avenida Simi.

Opened on July 27, 1984, the center has been and continues to be a bastion of activity, service and friendship to the community's older residents. An average of 80 noontime meals are served at the center every week-day, with another 42 provided to the home-bound through a successful Meals on Wheels Program.

Working with the Ventura County Public Health Department, the center immunized 402 seniors last year at its annual flu clinic and continues to provide Lifeline home emergency communicators to 84 low-income seniors without charge.

The center also represents a set of wheels and increased mobility to many seniors, providing an average of more than 950 "Dial-A-Ride" trips a year to appointments with the doctor and the hairdresser, to the grocery store, and to the center itself.

But perhaps most importantly, the center has truly become a place that area seniors can call their own, a place where they can always find something to do, a friendly face or even just some quiet time to themselves.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in this salute to the Simi Valley Senior Citizens Center, which turns 10 years old this week and will surely enjoy many more such anniversaries as it continues to serve the seniors in and around Simi Valley.

A COMMONSENSE APPROACH TO AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDY PROGRAMS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will save American taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars, protect American jobs and establish a sorely needed rational and commonsense approach to our agricultural subsidy programs.

As many of my colleagues are aware, we are in the midst of a controversy over the importation of Canadian Durum wheat. The reason we are buying Durum wheat from Canada

is because we are paying our farmers Federal subsidies to export wheat that is needed by manufacturers here at home, forcing our United States manufacturers to purchase their supply of Durum wheat from Canada. This does not make sense, and it is costing our taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars.

My legislation expresses a sense of Congress, asking the Secretary of Agriculture to refuse to subsidize with taxpayers' dollars the exportation of Durum wheat when the domestic supply of Durum wheat is insufficient to meet the domestic demand, and when access to foreign Durum wheat is not limited by any form of federally imposed trade restrictions.

As you may know, there are proposals being discussed to raise the tariffs on Durum wheat imported into this country from Canada. The policy these proposals would force upon us would have a devastating impact on the pasta industry, which provides thousands of jobs throughout our country, a fact which the proponents of wheat import restrictions apparently are asking us to disregard.

Durum wheat is the major ingredient in pasta, a product that is made in approximately 20 States throughout our country, including my own State of New Jersey—as well as other States such as New York, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California, Minnesota, Washington, and Nebraska. In order to survive in the marketplace and compete with foreign imports our domestic pasta industry requires a ready supply of Durum wheat. In recent years, the industry has not been able to obtain a sufficient supply of quality domestic Durum for two reasons: First, our farmers are not growing enough Durum to meet domestic production needs; and second, the Federal Government has been using the taxpayers' money to encourage and to subsidize the export of millions of bushels of Durum to foreign countries.

Now, in spite of this shortage and in spite of the fact that in this year alone taxpayers have subsidized the exportation of wheat to the tune of over \$450 million, there is a sentiment in the wheat growing States that the Federal Government should impose trade restrictions on Canada. Imposing restrictions would either cut off the supply of Durum wheat to our American pasta manufacturers or make it so expensive that the same American consumers who are paying the export subsidies would have to pay more for their product here at home.

Mr. Speaker, if these restrictions are imposed they will inflict a permanent and devastating hardship on the domestic pasta industry, because the restrictions will severely hamper its ability to compete with foreign pasta, which is being imported into this country in record quantities. Any trade restriction on Durum wheat without corresponding restrictions on foreign pasta will ultimately result in lost jobs, closed plants, the possible eventual exportation of an entire industry, and ironically, the ultimate loss of the American Durum wheat farmers' largest domestic customers—the American pasta manufacturers.

In addition, if trade restrictions are imposed they will surely result in immediate retaliation by Canada on other American industries and commodities. It is no secret that Canada has

prepared a list of products on which it may impose trade restrictions. This list reportedly includes rice, poultry, apples, baked goods, cereals, wine, fruit juice, and pasta.

Mr. Speaker, imposing trade restrictions on Canadian Durum wheat would be bad policy in and of itself, but if there is a need to do so then I would ask at the very last that our wheat farmers quit sending the United States taxpayers a bill for hundreds of millions of dollars in export subsidies as well. This policy does not only make any sense whatsoever; it is unfair to the taxpayers.

Why, during these times of tight budgets and billion-dollar deficits, should our taxpayers be asked to pay export subsidies to Durum wheat farmers who could otherwise sell their

crops to manufacturers right here in this country—when we cannot afford to build and maintain schools, put enough policemen on our streets, and provide many of our citizens with jobs and housing?

Mr. Speaker, I hope that efforts to impose restrictions on Durum wheat will be resisted by the President. This issue was recently considered and rejected by our Ways and Means Committee in connection with the GATT authorizing legislation. However, the other body is still considering the imposition of some type of restrictions on Canadian Durum in the near future. I intend vigorously to pursue this legislation and any other measures to eliminate subsidy payments for Durum wheat under the Export Enhancement Program.

At this point, I would like to insert for the RECORD data from a report published last month by the General Accounting Office entitled "Wheat Support—The Impact of Target Prices Versus Export Subsidies." These data show that during the past 10 years U.S. taxpayers have paid a total of more than \$4.8 billion in wheat export subsidies. The choice is clear: We either stop subsidizing domestic wheat farmers or reject proposals to place import restriction on Durum wheat.

[From the United States Government Accounting Office, June 1994]

WHEAT SUPPORT—THE IMPACT OF TARGET PRICES VERSUS EXPORT SUBSIDIES

APPENDIX IV—EEP WHEAT BONUSES AND COUNTRY DESTINATIONS

[1985 Through March 17, 1994]

Country	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Total
Soviet Union/FSU	\$0	\$0	\$166,095,381	\$281,798,920	\$96,706,751	\$75,822,425	\$143,206,785	\$349,596,280	\$114,251,636	\$32,918,316	\$1,260,396,493
China	0	0	63,506,409	177,569,861	109,974,489	49,124,924	244,410,712	90,538,934	119,194,832	53,472,250	907,792,411
Egypt	10,920,275	23,881,846	52,566,539	51,612,030	25,079,721	18,891,877	82,696,974	180,091,945	78,751,866	84,148,095	608,641,168
Algeria	0	34,025,157	60,716,371	61,251,808	17,462,821	35,663,944	91,738,704	47,184,072	39,470,961	53,871,930	441,385,768
Morocco	0	22,938,732	68,106,688	41,047,134	9,698,911	5,934,169	18,542,543	17,732,285	77,930,238	19,971,328	281,902,027
The Philippines	0	3,325,456	6,438,199	17,340,133	4,310,306	6,452,021	54,990,972	33,027,670	39,672,735	49,748,560	215,306,052
Poland	0	0	37,375,910	41,839,812	142,602	0	0	3,477,000	10,676,915	0	93,532,239
Tunisia	0	12,878,354	1,844,619	17,410,984	0	7,686,821	15,217,040	6,235,520	19,464,340	12,435,097	93,172,777
India	0	0	0	42,559,046	0	0	0	0	32,868,976	0	75,428,022
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,970,195	7,159,366	84,154,317	44,422,522	150,706,399
The Republic of Yemen	0	1,048,898	3,242,874	4,021,371	372,966	3,392,608	21,228,141	4,410,490	33,128,637	7,283,338	78,129,322
Sri Lanka	0	1,779,580	5,725,662	6,279,782	3,090,840	6,832,691	6,787,722	15,331,320	12,141,940	13,913,000	71,882,536
Jordan	0	4,016,732	8,558,924	758,417	2,237,979	7,378,819	18,635,183	1,284,048	14,520,603	13,872,882	71,263,587
Iraq	0	0	17,203,295	21,201,530	4,848,574	7,017,470	0	0	0	0	50,297,870
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,002,266	21,673,180	21,176,250	64,851,696
Bangladesh	0	0	8,825,420	3,638,882	5,471,262	0	1,422,900	13,892,344	4,715,250	3,581,200	41,547,259
Mexico	0	0	0	25,713,777	4,367,740	2,216,718	0	0	4,261,032	14,970,215	51,529,482
Colombia	0	0	0	8,630,019	2,049,879	2,242,558	15,689,692	0	0	0	28,612,148
Turkey	0	13,259,845	9,932,702	0	522,703	1,284,068	0	0	3,784,178	4,094,418	32,877,914
West & Central African countries	0	0	4,310,502	6,307,165	1,271,628	10,472,331	5,023,776	0	0	0	27,385,402
Brazil	0	0	1,601,490	0	0	0	20,135,852	873,250	3,667,607	0	26,278,199
Yugoslavia	0	7,278,721	17,486,052	0	119,070	314,437	0	0	0	0	25,198,280
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,999,277	3,677,400	23,676,677
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,949,044	3,187,751	0	12,136,795
Zaire	0	2,042,126	3,025,190	1,802,251	737,899	1,123,901	2,198,564	0	0	0	10,929,931
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,520,394	3,520,890	2,212,550	2,957,355	13,211,188
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,481,088	2,596,867	7,031,758	1,075,390	13,185,102
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,745,086	0	7,745,086
Bulgaria	0	0	0	5,652,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,652,590
Senegal	0	0	4,648,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,648,294
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,505,790	5,687,105	14,192,904
Finland	0	0	0	2,713,151	321,724	30,130	937,679	0	279,100	526,350	4,808,134
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,482,486	1,750,344	6,232,830
East European Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,969,650	579,600	0	3,549,250
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,794,898	348,600	1,346,440	336,240	3,826,178
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,072,372	917,000	1,295,405	0	3,284,777
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,066,360	2,529,424	2,138,271	5,734,055
Benin	0	446,089	363,963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	810,052
The Canary Islands	0	0	0	365,805	141,102	0	0	0	0	0	506,907
Bahrain and Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,301,850	1,929,570	3,231,420
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,634,979	1,634,979
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,295,951	1,295,951
Wheat EEP total	10,920,275	126,921,536	541,601,483	819,534,468	288,928,967	241,881,914	767,702,185	813,205,199	774,825,767	452,888,356	4,838,410,152
EEP total	22,476,943	256,250,081	927,758,652	1,013,655,284	338,765,018	311,750,732	916,599,231	968,198,566	967,277,923	597,678,912	6,320,411,342
Percentage of EEP for wheat	48.6	49.5	58.4	80.8	85.3	77.6	83.8	84.0	80.1	75.8	76.6

Note: Years are in fiscal years.

HONORING "ADVOCATES FOR VICTIMS" CARY DE LEON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend a well deserving recognition to Cary De Leon and the exceptional work she does with women who suffer domestic violence. Once again, Ms. De Leon was recognized by the HISPANAS Democratic Women's Club of Florida as the Woman of Excellence 1994. Ms. De Leon has dedicated the last 10 years

of her life to the promotion and awareness of issues pertaining to the betterment of women.

As a volunteer with the Commission of the Status of Women and then as temporary chair of the very same commission, Ms. De Leon gained valuable insight into the deep rooted social problems well hidden in the Hispanic community. She was called to action by the staggering number of women who remain in the vicious cycle of physical and mental abuse who are unaware of the available resources.

As the coordinator of Advocates for Victims, Ms. De Leon is in charge of eight women's support groups in Dade County. She left her high paying public relations job 5 years ago and committed herself to educating the public of the crisis surrounding domestic violence.

Ms. De Leon also worked on a number of issues with the State attorney's office, where they challenged the judicial protection the State offered women in crisis. A year and a half ago, with the aid of several women's groups, the State attorney's office was able to open a court to deal specifically with domestic issues.

Ms. De Leon's work is not self serving nor does she stand to gain from it. Although underpaid, she is willing to forego this matter so that other women, including her daughter, will not have to endure some of the hardships women must suffer in today's society.

In honor of the hard work and dedication on behalf of all abused women, I pay tribute to Cary De Leon.

CONGRATULATING PRIME MINISTER RABIN AND KING HUSSEIN ON THE SIGNING OF THE WASHINGTON AGREEMENT

HON. KAREN SHEPHERD

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Ms. SHEPHERD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and King Hussein of Jordan on their courageous moves toward peace. The agreement signed by these two men yesterday is a landmark in Israeli-Jordanian relations. In the months to come, as both sides undergo the difficult labor of negotiating the particulars of border crossings and water compacts, both sides will be able to lift their gaze from the thicket of details toward the central vision, as stated in the agreement: "the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors and * * * the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace between both countries."

The dream of peace has been long in coming, but it is now within our grasp. The forces of intolerance and hatred are strong, but the forces of reason and compassion are stronger. In this struggle, the leadership of men like Mr. Rabin and King Hussein is crucial. During our own Civil War, President Lincoln called upon us to listen to the "better angels of our nature" as we strove to bind up the wounds of war. Prime Minister Rabin and King Hussein have truly exhibited this spirit of reconciliation today. Let us pray that as the Jordanian and Israeli people move from the bitter adversity of war to the gentler labors of peace, they too will listen to their better angels. The face of peace in the Middle East, and in the world as a whole, depend on the ability to do so.

D-DAY JUMP

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, last month just inland from the beaches of Normandy, at Ste-Mere-Eglise France, an historic event took place. Nothing like it has ever happened before and it is unlikely that anything like it will ever happen again. I'm speaking of the 19 U.S. paratroopers who parachuted from an aging C-47 to commemorate, in peace time, the D-day jump they made 50 years earlier in the heat of war.

I ask my colleagues to join me, just for a moment, to pay tribute to the spirit of these men who risked their lives 50 years ago to win a war and then made the same jump again this year to remind the Nation and the world of the contributions of their fallen and forgotten colleagues in World War II.

Like the vintage C-47 troop transport that they jumped from—the last of its kind—these men are true classics.

The 19 U.S. army paratroopers who participated in the Normandy invasion and parachuted again during the 1994 D-day com-

memoration are: Guy Whidden (MD), Carl Beck (GA), Richard Falvey (NY), George Yockum (CA), Troy Decker (NC), Gordon King (WI), Thomas Rice (CA), Rollie Duff (FL), Robert Dunning (GA), Ed Manley (FL), William Galbraith (CA), Robert Williams (KY), Warren Wilt (KS), William Coleman (NC), Richard Case (NV), Arnold Nagle (OH), William Priest (FL), Emmert Parmley (CA), Richard Tedeschi (NY).

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR ERWIN "RED" BECKER

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to pay tribute to a respected member of the 12th Congressional District of Illinois, Mayor Erwin "Red" Becker of Evansville, IL.

Mayor Becker was honored earlier this year by the Evansville Chamber of Commerce as Citizen of the Year for his outstanding leadership, during the Great Flood of 1993. Mayor Becker should be congratulated for his exceptional work to help his neighbors and local businesses coordinate the relief efforts of last year's flood. In addition, his contribution to the economic development of the Evansville riverfront has set in motion a plan to rebuild Evanville's historic downtown area.

Mr. Speaker, this gentleman has served the public with dedication and integrity, and I would like to offer my thanks to Mayor Becker for his contributions. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Evansville Mayor Erwin "Red" Becker.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT ACT OF 1994

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, many Americans have been glued to their television sets over the past several weeks to witness the latest developments of the O.J. Simpson saga. The televised hearings stemmed from a tragic incident, but they have served a useful purpose in educating Americans about the judicial process.

The case has reminded us of the extremely influential role lawyers play in the criminal process. Under current law, crafty defense lawyers are able to avoid or overturn their clients convictions based on a variety of legal technicalities. Specifically, the exclusionary rule allows courts to keep highly relevant evidence seized from crime scenes away from juries if the police or prosecutors have not adequately jumped through all the legal hoops required by current law.

We are, all of us, outraged by the rising tide of crimes in this country. We have to plug the legal loopholes that let criminals go free. We have to allow the police to do their jobs.

That's why I am introducing today the "Law Enforcement Support Act of 1994." This bill

reforms the exclusionary rule by requiring courts to admit evidence obtained in a search or seizure which was undertaken in good faith. If a police officer reasonably believes that he is acting in conformity with the fourth amendment, such evidence would not be excluded.

My bill is by no means revolutionary. Identical language was introduced on the House floor as an amendment to the Omnibus Crime Bill in the 102d Congress. It passed by a bipartisan vote of 247-165, only to be deleted in conference committee. This is a reasoned, deliberate approach to a difficult problem and has broad support in the law enforcement community.

A strong show of support for my measure could convince House leaders to bring this issue to the floor for consideration before the August recess.

We should not handcuff the police as they fight their continuing battle against crime. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support the Law Enforcement Support Act of 1994.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST WARD FIRE COMPANY

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, on August 6, the First Ward Fire Company will celebrate its 50th anniversary of service to the community of South Williamsport, PA.

This important anniversary recognizes the contributions of hundreds of firefighters who have donated their time and energy to the protection of the community. Their contribution to the safety and well-being of South Williamsport cannot be overstated.

The First Ward Fire Company was organized on October 5, 1944. Its first vehicle was a donated hearse and civil defense pump trailer. In 1945, the company purchased its first new truck, a John Bean high pressure fog truck. In its early years, the company supported itself with fish fries, wartime blood drives, carnivals and circuses.

New and improved equipment was purchased in the succeeding decades, and fund raising expanded to donations, direct business gifts, annual coin card drives, grants from the borough council and the levying of a fire tax, which was shared by all three borough fire companies. This cooperation brought about the formation of the South Williamsport Fire Department.

The company now resides at a fire station built in 1973 after flooding from Hurricane Agnes damaged the fire station beyond repair. The company has continued its growth with the purchase of modern new equipment and the development of a Water Rescue Team.

The Fire Company was instrumental in developing a modern fire service in the 1980s and was a founding member of the Central Area Fire Chiefs' Association which operates the largest weekend training experience on the east coast.

The best American traditions of neighbors caring for each other and commitment to community are represented during the first 50

years of the First Ward Fire Company. I am proud to represent the men and women of the South Williamsport area who have played a part through the years in the development of the Fire Company. I want to congratulate them for their contribution, and express my hope that the company experiences continued growth.

TRIBUTE TO BRUCE A. SCHURMAN

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to honor an outstanding health administrator of Illinois' 14th Congressional District, Bruce A. Schurman.

Mr. Schurman is celebrating his 20th year of service to the Marianjoy Rehabilitation Hospital and Clinics, and his list of accomplishments are many. With a masters degree in psychology from Western Michigan University and a masters in hospital and health administration from the University of Iowa, Schurman held posts with the Illinois Department of Mental Health before joining Marianjoy in 1974. He has been CEO there since 1976.

"Rebuilding Lifestyles" is the motto at Marianjoy, and Schurman has worked to carry out that goal for the last 20 years. This year, Schurman was named to receive the 1994 March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation's Achievement Award. March of Dimes chapter director Edward L. Stark was recently quoted as saying that Schurman's "vision and mission have always been to ensure that children and adults with disabilities receive every medical opportunity to return to their families, work, and independent living situations."

Under Schurman's leadership, the Joint Committee on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations in 1991 awarded Marianjoy "Accreditation with Commendation", its highest possible ranking. Marianjoy has also been named the Nation's outstanding large physical rehabilitation facility by the national Association of Rehabilitation Facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring this dedicated man, for his commitment to the disabled and to the community, and to join me in celebrating his 20 years of service to the Marianjoy Rehabilitation Hospital and Clinics of Wheaton, IL.

IN TRIBUTE TO COL. JAMES HAGERSTROM

HON. JIM McCRERY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. McCRERY. Mr. Speaker, today, Air Force Col. James Hagerstrom will be laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. Colonel Hagerstrom died of stomach cancer at Overton Brooks VA Medical Center in Shreveport, LA, on June 24, 1994. He was 73. I rise today to pay tribute to this man who served his country valiantly in World War II, the Ko-

rean war, and Vietnam as well as to extend my deepest sympathy to his family for their loss.

The colonel was a remarkable man of great courage and skill. His ability as a pilot and warrior earned him a place among the greatest military men of his age. Colonel Hagerstrom was a double ace who downed six enemy planes in World War II and eight and one-half of our enemies in the Korean war. Only 13 airmen in our Nation's history have achieved this feat.

Overall, his abilities in the cockpit earned him the Nation's second-highest medal, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star and multiple awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal. As if his efforts in World War II and Korea were not enough, he also saw service in Vietnam receiving the Republic of Vietnam Medal of Honor for his service there.

But his achievements in the Air Force were in no way the full measure of Colonel Hagerstrom. In addition to his military exploits, the colonel lived a rich family life. He and his wife Virginia shared a love for aviation as well as each other—Virginia having also been a pilot during World War II serving with the WASP's. This mutual understanding and appreciation for each other's work formed the foundation of a loving relationship that lasted throughout their marriage.

Avid sailors as well as pilots, the colonel and Virginia took their children on sailing trips to Mexico and beyond. On one occasion, Colonel Hagerstrom and Virginia sailed with four of their children to the South Pacific in a boat they had built themselves. Following his retirement from the Air Force in 1968, Colonel Hagerstrom and Virginia came to live first in the Marshall Islands and later in Guam. The colonel and Mrs. Hagerstrom lived the last few years of his life near their daughter in Mansfield, LA.

Great events summon great men. James Hagerstrom answered every call through some of the most momentous events of this century. His courage and skill in battle as well as his compassion for his family, his friends and his comrades were beyond question. His death takes from us all a man whose life stands as a shining tribute to man's greatest endeavor—a willingness, indeed an eagerness, to risk everything we have for the preservation of a stranger's freedom.

There is no way in this short memorial to pay adequate tribute to this man who dedicated his life to secure freedom for this Nation and for oppressed people throughout the world. The example of his life, as an airman, a husband and a father, speaks more clearly than anything I might say here.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WARSAW UPRISING

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to again pay tribute to the courageous people of Poland on their upcoming 50th anniversary of

the Warsaw uprising. Every night this week I will take out a special order to bring attention to this event. I will continue this evening by reading to the Membership, excerpts from the book, "Forgotten Holocaust: The Poles Under German Occupation, 1939-1944" by Richard Lucas.

August 1, 1944, began cloudy and raining. It was unlike any other day in Warsaw. There was an electricity, a feeling of expectancy, that gripped the Poles. People streamed into the churches to hear mass, Irene Orsak, a nurse in the underground who suffered from heart trouble went to hear them think. A small bird fluttered into the church. It was not a good omen.

There was a great deal of activity on the streets before the upheaval. Young boys crowded the trams and brashly occupied the front platforms reserved for Germans. On the sidewalks women with bundles hurried along, obviously carrying arms and ammunition to various assembly points.

It was an enormous job to mobilize an army of approximately 25,000 to 28,000 men, to get personnel to their posts, to equip them with arms and ammunition, and still try to maintain secrecy. Bor had selected 5 p.m. as the precise time of the uprising, believing it was the best hours to surprise the Germans. At that time people would be returning from work, and heavy traffic would make it easier to conceal the units moving to their places.

The AK looked like a motley bunch, dressed in all sorts of clothes. . . .

The international flavor of the apparel reflected a plethora of nationalities and religions in the Home Army. In one battalion alone, after the uprising broke out, there were Catholics, Orthodox, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Hebrews of Polish Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Great Russian, Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaidjani, and Spanish origin. There was even a Frenchman with a tricolor in his cap. But they all wore the red and white Polish armband, the only item of dress common to all Home Army soldiers.

The time had come.

From all sides a hail of bullets struck passing Germans, riddling their buildings and their marching formations. In the twinkling of an eye, the remaining civilians disappeared from the streets. From the entrances of houses, our men streamed out and rushed to attack. In fifteen minutes an entire city of a million inhabitants was engulfed in the fight. Every kind of traffic ceased. As a big communications center where roads from north, south, east and west converged in the immediate rear of the German front, Warsaw ceased to exist. The battle for the city was on.

The Home Army launching the uprising with three divisions, and to take over six municipal districts of the city. . . .

But only about 2,500 soldiers were properly armed on August 1.

The Germans, on the other hand, had 15,000 to 16,000 well-armed troops who were supplemented and strengthened as the uprising progressed.

The results of the first day's fighting revealed that the Poles had seized most of the city, but it proved a Pyrrhic and ephemeral victory. Not only did the Poles lose more than the Germans—2,000 against 500 casualties—but also they failed to take the kind of installations needed to prolong their ability to fight effectively. . . . such as the four Vistula bridges, remained in German hands. The Poles, ignoring the principle of mass concentration, tried to take all of them at

once instead of concentrating on one or two

The same problem of timing occurred in attacks against the airports . . .

The consequence was that the Luftwaffe could with ease attack the Polish capital by air, which they did at 2:00 PM on August 4—the first German air attack since 1939.

About 5,000 Home Army fighters, repulsed by the German defenders, followed their time-tested underground tactic of withdrawing into the adjoining forests—"do lasu"—not from cowardice but to regroup. Unfortunately, this was not a very wise tactic in trying to seize and hold a city since it further weakened the strength of an already seriously weak insurgent force in the citadel. Our authority estimated that these withdrawals, combined with losses by death and wounds, reduced the strength of the AK by half.

It would be easy to label the operations during these first days a tactical nightmare played out by military amateurs, but that would be misleading. Although the Poles failed to take the bridges, airports and key communication centers, they did acquire several important buildings, many of them housing military and police officers, that had a symbolic significance. This was not a small factor to a people oppressed for five years by Nazi occupation.

Moreover, by the second day, several vital installations—gas, electric and water works—were in Polish hands. The battle for the electric plant was especially fierce, but the building fell to the AK after a nineteen-hour fight, despite German shelling with 88mm guns, the plant operated until September 4, when air and artillery fire completely destroyed it.

This, plus Bor's faulty information (mentioned earlier) about the strength of Soviet forces near Warsaw, led him to underestimate the Germans' capabilities against both the Soviets and the Polish uprising.

. . . the Soviet government continued to claim . . . that it was unable to give any military aid to the Poles and even refused to allow the United States to use Soviet airfields to aid the beleaguered Poles.

The history of the Poles in the Warsaw Uprising is in a sense a collection of individual biographies of men and women, young and old, many of whom did some incredibly brave, humane and determined things.

One of the most impressive and determined evidences of Polish determination to wrest their capital from the enemy was the postal service which flourished during the uprising. It was operated by young boys and girls, none of whom was older than fifteen, who were members of the scouting movement. These Boy and Girl Scouts, wearing the red and white armbands the soldiers wore, executed their responsibilities with dedication and promptness. Since the Soviets had murdered many Polish physicians during the Chitín Massacre, there was a shortage of medical doctors.

Working in intolerable situations—frequently without water, toilet facilities and even adequate nourishment—these dedicated people did an outstanding job to bring succor to the wounded soldiers and civilians of the city.

"Warsaw will be wiped out," was Hitler's laconic reaction when he heard of the outbreak.

"After this uprising and its suppression Warsaw will meet its deserved fate; it will be completely destroyed." This kind of message was in character for the man who we will recall said in 1940, "If I were to have one poster

hung up for every seven Poles who have been liquidated, all the forests in Poland could not supply enough paper."

"My Führer," Himmler declared, "Warsaw . . . will be erased—this nation that has blocked our way to the East for the past 700 years and which has been a constant obstruction in our way since the first battle of Tarnenberg . . . Then historically, the Polish problem will be no great problem at all, neither to our children nor to all those who will come after us and not even to us."

Then Himmler went to Posen, where he dispatched for Warsaw most of the police force of the city—some with artillery—together with the SS Brigade Dirlewanger and the SS Brigade Kaminski.

Himmler gave his units carte blanche—they were told to shoot everyone, including women and children, and they were permitted to loot.

The order was to set fire to every block of houses and blow them up.

The Germans discovered to their dismay that it was not going to be so easy to stop the upheaval.

The German troops, already suffering from low morale before August 1, frequently shot wildly and fought in isolated groups. No one knew always who was friend and who was foe. The reinforcements sent by Himmler contributed further to the chaos by their looting and indiscriminate killing. Warsaw had no battle lines during these days; the city was a shifting maze of people in a boiling cauldron.

German fighting strength in Warsaw doubled.

SUPPORT FOR THE U.S. LABOR ATTACHE CORPS

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased today to be an original cosponsor of a concurrent resolution to affirm strong congressional support for the retention and expansion of the U.S. Labor Attache Corps.

The time has come to recognize and applaud the tremendous contributions that the U.S. Labor Attache Corps has made since its establishment in 1943. Furthermore, I firmly believe that the Corps is needed now more than ever given the accelerating integration of the global economy.

Why?

First, they will provide better understanding of the domestic political processes in the host foreign country.

Probably the most compelling justification for the Labor Attache Corps is that the labor attache can provide the U.S. Embassy with a broader, more in-depth understanding of the political processes of the host foreign country. At the founding of the Labor Attache Corps in 1943, the U.S. State Department specifically recognized that in a complex, interdependent, and often dangerous world, U.S. diplomacy needed to go beyond the traditional focus of the U.S. Foreign Service on senior Governmental and Foreign Ministry officials; it need to factor in broader understanding of the political processes, especially in friendly democratic societies.

This logic remains persuasive today. The labor attache can't replace U.S. Embassy contacts with senior Government officials and traditional elites, but the labor attache can supplement those contacts in very unique and important ways and, in so doing, enhance the development of the U.S. Embassy's collective understanding and analysis of the host country. He or she can provide a crucial "reality check" or "second opinion" for those U.S. Embassy officials who are either unaware or would otherwise choose to ignore political currents at the grassroots.

Second, the U.S. Labor Attache Corps is a vital instrument for democratic institution building. The United States has a stated national interest in promoting democratic institutions around the world. We believe we are safer in a world which shares our democratic values regarding the right of all peoples to physical security, a decent standard of living, and equal justice for all. Free, independent and democratic trade unions are clearly an essential part of free, independent, and democratic societies.

The United States spent trillions of dollars on the cold war. In the post-cold war era we must continue to work for the democratic world we prize. The U.S. Labor Attache Corps can play a critical role in supporting and complementing the efforts of the four AFL-CIO institutes and others who are committed to building international respect for the fundamental rights of working people everywhere, but especially in developing countries and the successor countries of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The stakes are high; the challenges are many; and the costs of failure unpredictable. The real question is: Do we have the vision and will to give it our best shot?

Third, the U.S. Labor Attache is invaluable in responding to the needs and interests of the U.S. community who are committed to promoting respect for internationally-recognized worker rights at home and abroad. Just as commercial attaches support and promote the interests of the business community and agricultural attaches do the same for the farm community, so, too, labor attaches serve the comparatively broader interests of all working people. This includes developing contacts and exchange activities with the host country's organized and unorganized workers, supporting the work of indigenous labor rights activists and local representatives of the AFL-CIO technical assistance institutes, and assisting the international activities of the U.S. Department of Labor.

This important work also includes political analysis of the disparate elements of the indigenous labor movement in the host country and their roles in the political processes in addition to an economic analysis of that particular labor market and its potential impact on American workers.

A revitalized U.S. Labor Attache Corps with a newly-revised mandate will provide great insights and practical guidance in the post-cold war era to government, business, and labor leaders everywhere on how to better manage global economic integration to the benefit of working people.

THE MARINE AQUACULTURE
ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleague, Mr. STUDDS, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, in introducing the Marine Aquaculture Enhancement Act.

This bill is intended to foster economic growth and create jobs by encouraging aquaculture development in our lakes and coastal areas.

Other nations around the world have already recognized the potential of aquaculture and the important role that government can play in developing this industry. The Governments of Japan, Norway, and Chile are supporting aquaculture development programs and giving their citizens the opportunity to reap the accompanying economic rewards. In fact, these countries are exporting their aquaculture harvests of fish and shellfish to America.

The Marine Aquaculture Enhancement Act authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the National Sea Grant College Program, to award aquaculture-related grants. These grants can be used for aquaculture research and development and to fund projects that accelerate the development, growth, and commercialization of the domestic marine aquaculture industry. This grant program will be authorized at \$5 million in 1995 and 1996, and \$7 million in 1997 and 1998.

I was pleased to have the opportunity to add language to this bill that will also make these grants available to States like Rhode Island that need to develop a comprehensive aquaculture strategy.

At the turn of the century, Rhode Island shellfishermen harvested so much shellfish from Narragansett Bay that this harvest would be worth almost \$1 billion at today's prices. Today, Rhode Island's much smaller shellfish harvest isn't even worth one-tenth this price.

There are many reasons why the number of shellfish harvested in Rhode Island waters has declined in the last century. Pollution, development, disease, and overharvesting have all contributed to the decline in harvests. I also believe our State has suffered because there has been no clearly defined plan for aquaculture development in Rhode Island.

Under my language, States like Rhode Island that have no comprehensive plan for aquaculture development will, for the first time, have access to a Federal grant program that can be used to get started in the process of creating jobs and economic development through aquaculture.

The Marine Aquaculture Enhancement Act also creates a grant program modeled after a shellfish seeding program operating in Nantucket. This grant program is designed to enhance the profitability of existing aquaculture resources. Under this program, a total of \$6 million will be available to States to expand ongoing projects related to aquaculture.

Working with Congressman STUDDS, I was successful in adding language to this bill that

will make Rhode Island Quahog transplant operations eligible for these funds.

According to the Associated Press—

There was a time when almost half the clams offered on this nation's restaurant menus came from Rhode Island. Today the clamming industry in that tiny state is at low tide, another casualty of pollution.

By transplanting clams from high bacteria areas of Narragansett Bay to clean areas of the bay, the clams are given the opportunity to clean themselves and eventually be ready for harvest. This sounds like a simple proposition, but Rhode Island lacks a steady funding source to pay clam diggers to conduct transplant operations. Under this bill, Rhode Island's Quahog transplant operations will have a chance to thrive long into the future, providing jobs and income to families that depend on clam harvests.

In addition to the language I have added, the Marine Aquaculture Enhancement Act is a bill that holds the promise of a prosperous future for my home State of Rhode Island. The University of Rhode Island is the world's finest center for coastal resource research. The planned construction of the Coastal Resource Center at URI will add to this well-earned reputation for world class research. The Marine Aquaculture Enhancement Act, used in tandem with the knowledge of coastal resource experts at URI, will enable local business men and women to turn scientific research into jobs and economic prosperity for Rhode Island.

This is a modest bill, but it does not take a lot of money to marry marine aquaculture and economic development. An example of this principle can be seen in a recent column by Providence Journal-Bulletin business editor Peter Phipps. Phipps chronicles how a modest 1986 investment of \$20,000 made by the State of Connecticut in aquaculture development has turned into a \$33.3 million oyster business and created 500 jobs. With the help of the Federal Government, other States will now be able to follow Connecticut's lead. I request that Mr. Phipps' article be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my statement.

Although differences remain over the best way to create a sustainable aquaculture industry in the United States, I believe that this legislation will serve as an important first step in helping coastal States like Rhode Island fully utilize their scientific expertise and entrepreneurial spirit in developing and sustaining our marine resources. As a member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, I plan to work to see that this bill becomes the law of the land.

[From the Providence Journal-Bulletin,
June 26, 1994]

CONNECTICUT PROVES A "DEVELOPMENT"
POINT WITH ITS REVIVED OYSTER BEDS
(By Peter Phipps)

We tend to write a lot about government when it wastes money.

Recently staff writer Nora Lockwood Tooher went to Connecticut to find out why in the world the state was spending \$200 million to prop up its defense industries.

It didn't seem to make any sense, especially when the grants, tax breaks, loan guarantees and other incentives failed to stop the layoffs.

In fact, the taxpayers got no guarantee the companies will stay in the state after their money runs out.

"There's a real question," says Fleet's chief economist Gary Ciminero, "whether it's wise to engage in an industrial policy that throws money into industries in an inevitable decline."

In Connecticut, its defense jobs. In Rhode Island, it's the construction of a \$350-million convention center when the country already had more convention capacity than it needed.

Rhode Island's pols built it anyway. They weren't alone. And that's part of the problem.

"The expansions suggest a booming industry," wrote Lawrence Tabak in the April Atlantic magazine, "yet demand for space has shown essentially no growth over the past two years."

Oh sure the Convention Center's backers can marshal evidence to show how the building will pay for itself. And maybe it will.

But, as Tabak pointed out, no one ever asked whether all that money might have been better spent invested in, say, education, the clean-up of the Bay or the establishment of a small-business loan fund.

Too often this kind of soft thinking is what the taxpayers get when government engages in "economic development." Few private companies would throw the dice on ventures as risky as defense conversion or a convention center. Their stockholders wouldn't allow it.

But government, for all its flaws, can also pick a winner. And there's no better example of that than Connecticut's investment in the revival of its oyster industry.

Once one of Connecticut's largest employers, oystering had dwindled, by the mid-1980s to a \$5 million-a-year business.

The state-owned oyster beds off Bridgeport and Stratford, which once supported 1,000 workers, had lain fallow for maybe 50 years.

Water quality started improving in the '70s with the passage of the Clean Water Act. And the salinity and water temperature of the Bridgeport-Stratford beds were still perfect for the spawning and growth of baby oysters.

The problem was that, to develop, oyster larvae need to attach to a clean shell or rock. The bottom of that part of Long Island Sound was fouled with algae and silt.

Then in the spring of 1986, marine biologist John Volk managed to get his hands on \$20,000 left over in the Agriculture Department's budget. It was enough for Volk's Aquaculture Division, working with private shellfishers, to clean 20 to 30 acres of Long Island Sound. They then spread 20,000 bushels of clean shell.

The experiment went well and that fall Volk went to the legislature for enough money to revitalize all 3,000 acres.

"It was a tough sell," Volk recalls. The politicians were skeptical. "There were a few legislators who looked at this as a subsidy."

But he said all the usual things about jobs and economic development and got \$1.3 million at first and later another \$4 million to buy about 5 million bushels of clean shell.

Starting in the spring of 1987, the state and the private companies cleaned the bottom of the Sound and put down 2,000 shells per acre. That summer, the temperatures were right—between 67 and 70 degrees—and the currents were right and the spawning went "very well," Volk says.

That fall the baby oysters, or "seed," were harvested and sold for transplanting to beds in deeper waters.

The growing oysters are picked up and moved around for another three or four years until they are large enough to harvest. And

the prime, state-owned oysters grounds are then "replanted" with fresh shell for the next spawning.

The results have been almost too good to believe. The wholesale value of Connecticut's oysters harvest nearly doubled to \$9 million in 1988. In 1991, the total hit \$33.3 million and then \$50 million in 1993.

The state now issued 150 to 200 licenses a year for the "seed" beds and leases another 40,000 acres in deeper water to 110 other oyster-men, all of which means that the taxpayers' \$5.3 million has created some 500 jobs.

The oyster industry couldn't have done this on its own. For one thing, the public owned and controlled the prime seed beds.

Beyond that, Volk says, "it was the state that came around and said, 'we've got to do this—it's an important natural resource.'"

It can happen. Not all government programs are a waste of money. "Economic development" doesn't have to be a hollow phrase.

Every once and a while it's good for everyone to be reminded of that.